

## REMOTE VIEWING SESSION DATA

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* Remote Viewer : LB

\* Interviewer : FA

\* Observer(s) :

\* Date : 10/07/85

\* Starting time : 1320 hours, local

\* Site # : 0762

\* Acquisition by: CRV ERV PRV ARV BRV Other

\* Working mode : GT HEM Other

\* Feedback class: A B C

557201

308928

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* Ending time : 1341 hours, local

\* Notes : SIN Trg PI Back Ache

\* Highest stage : III

\* Evaluation : #

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* Actual site : Nazca Lines, Peru

\* RV summary : pg 5

7 Oct. 85  
Fr. MEADE  
FRED  
1320 HRS.

P.I. BACKACHE

557201  
308928

A: across  
RISER  
Ave →  
down  
LAND  
LAND

B:

S2: Brown C  
green C  
cool C

CONF. DRK.  
"NOT BARE"

557201  
308928

A:

miss BUK.

557201  
308928

A: RISER  
HARD

CONF. BUK.

557201  
308928

A: RISER  
HAND

B: LAND C

S2: CURVING C  
SMOOTH C

ADL BUK  
VOLCANO.

COLD

WHITE CFB

ROUGH TOXICOS C

ROCKY C

DRY C

(2)

SL! WIND SOUNDS C  
COOL

ACROSS

LIKE COULD BE 8000  
& HOT SUN

CLOUDS C

STEEP CFD

SLOPES PC

X

557201  
308928

ACROSS BUK.  
"SOUTH ONE"

ACROSS BUK.

557201  
308928

AC. ACROSS  
HAND

B! LINES

SL! SMOOTH

FOR SPK.  
LIKE GURKS

UNISON C

WHEED C SY

ACROSS BUK.  
SQUARED CORNERS  
(VALLEY VISUAL)  
LIKE A ROUND  
INTERSECTION

FLAT C  
SLOPED C

SK

ACROSS BUK.

(3)

52: massive  
 HOLE  
 small  
 natural  
 loss of brown  
 dry  
 wood  
 explosive

At bark ?

wood  
 open  
 empty

At bark

~~AWE AT~~ ~~surprise~~  
 normal more

flat  
 lined c sy  
 rods CFD  
 tans "

for DRC.  
 etc.

(4)



K22 R11C.  
ZIAZO CANYON

SUMMARY: SITE IS OPEN, EXPANSIVE, BUMPY LAND.  
IT IS FLAT & DRY. IT IS ROCKY, UNDULATING, Hilly.  
IT IS MAINLY FLAT w/ SLOPING GROVES & ~~ROCKS~~.  
IT HAS LINES, IS NATURAL, ROCKY

SITE 520  
1341

# Mystery of the Ancient Nazca Lines

CPYRGHT

PICTURE STORY BY  
LOREN  
MCINTYRE



716

**STRAIGHT** and thick sheep tracks run north-south more than a mile long across the desert in southern Peru. Wandering mule paths that cross them emphasize the precision of its design. Thousands of hundreds of square miles of ancient man-made markings abound, most of them concentrated between the towns of Nazca and Palpa. Known as the Nazca lines, they form a geometrical mishmash of spirals, ovals, triangles, and trapezoids; spirals, some two to three miles in diameter, extend more than five miles; and a desert animal's skeleton, a bird, a reptile, and what may be a monkey and a spider.

The lines, some of the figures resemble the classic Nazca pottery. Archaeologists believe the lines lead to the Nazca, a people who were called "the culture of flour," because of the difference between roughly 100 million bushels of grain per acre.

Archaeologists have not been able to determine exactly what orientation, if any, the lines had. But it is to be expected the lines were aligned with the rising and setting sun, the moon, and stars. In this case, the lines are oriented to coincide with the equinoxes.

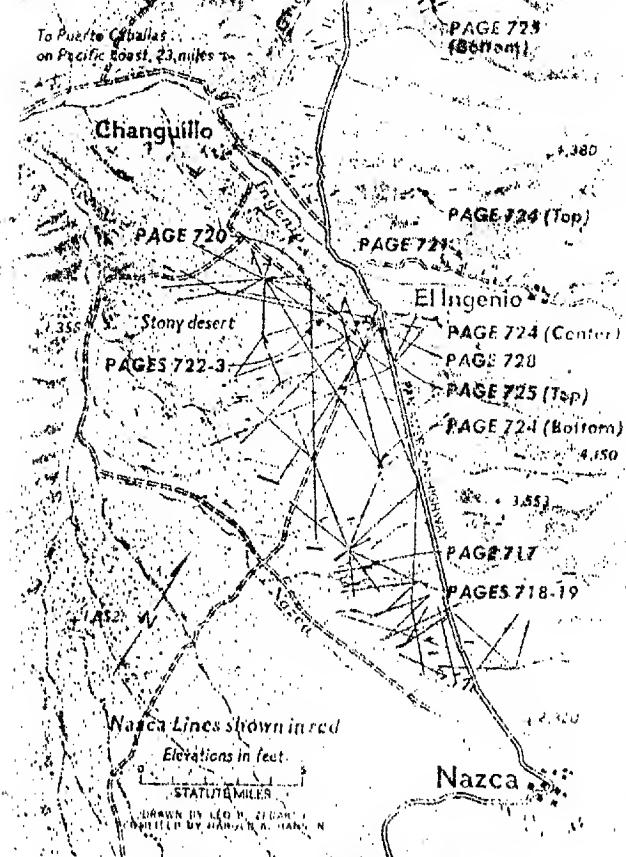
How were the lines originally constructed? No one really knows. There have been theories—that they were prehistoric roadways, or some form of calendar, or signs of celestial beings.

Dr. Paul Kosok, an American scholar to study the markings, believes they were first recognized by the Incas in the 15th century, specifically by the Inca constellations, astrologers who used the markings for farmers during the dry season to mark the availability of water to valley agriculture.

A 1950s American party by the National Geographic Society maintained that the markings were deliberately placed to mark the position of the sun at noon in order to point as well as to the rising and setting sun, or the horizon, of some of the Earth's largest. But, the study indicates the only other could be expected to change.

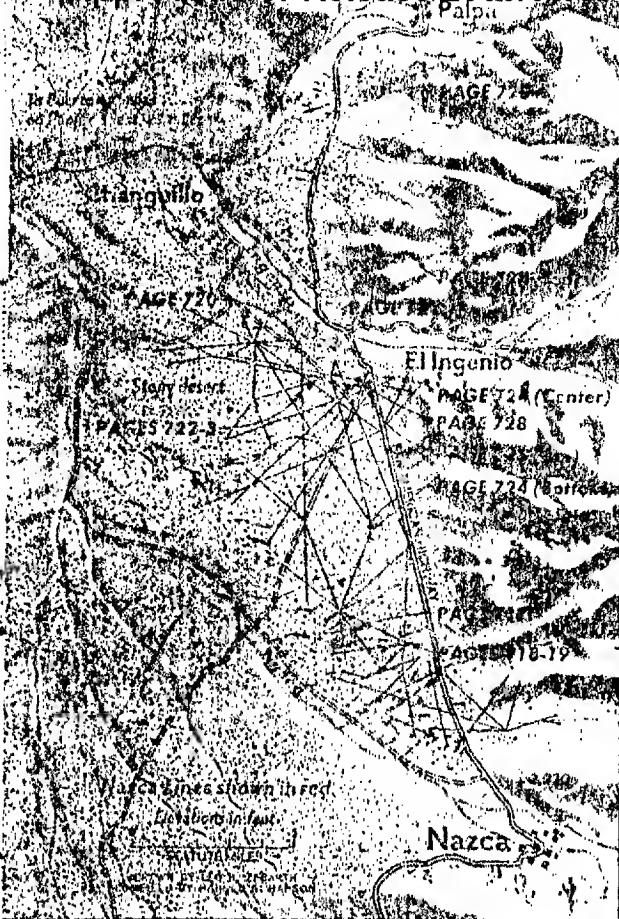
Another mystery remains, including the purpose of the question itself: Why did the Nazca create enormous designs that no one else could ever see? It is a question that may never be answered.





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**F**OR MORE THAN 25 YEARS Maria Reiche has photographed and charted *las líneas*, striving to complete a map of the hundreds of designs and figures that score a tableland some 30 miles long, threaded by the Pan American Highway (map, upper left). A National Geographic Society grant now aids her work.

At her desk in Lima (left), the German-born mathematician glances up from a chart, where azimuths of lines dart off in almost all the directions of the compass.

During fieldwork Miss Reiche sleeps on a camp cot behind her car on the rocky, grassless Peruvian "pampa," rising before first light for a breakfast of grapefruit and canned milk. Despite her 72 years, she then sets to work with a zeal as relentless as the noonday sun.

With the reel of tape in her left hand she has just completed measuring one of the sides of a trapezoidal field (right). Seen from the air (above), it resembles a hillock, then branches off octopus-like over the pampa.

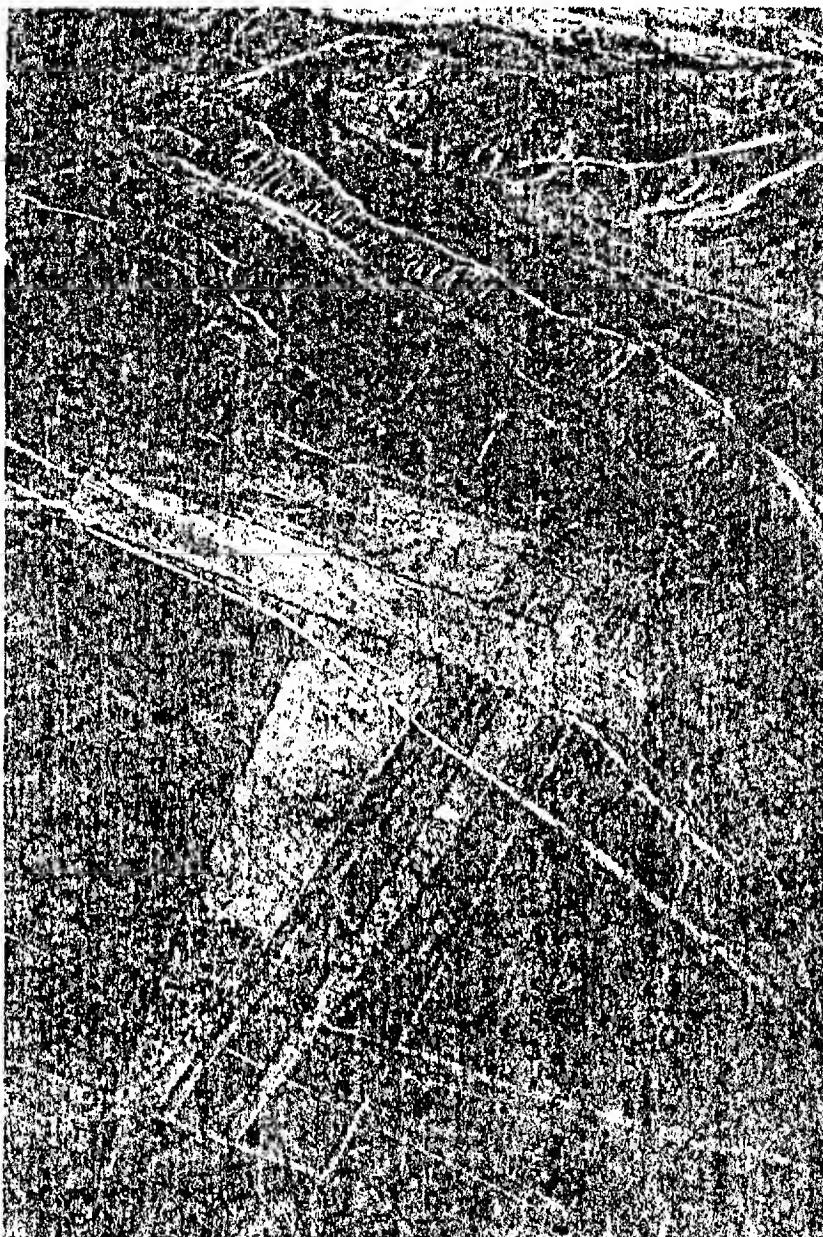
Miss Reiche scorns the suggestion that such markings may have been airfields for outer-space visitors to earth in prehistoric times. "Once you remove the stones, the ground is quite soft," she says. "I'm afraid the spacemen would have gotten stuck."

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**I**S IT DESIGNED AND DRAWN by a mad geometrical man, markings great and small litter the pampa in configurations that defy explanation. They sometimes ignore topography as well.

Trapezoids congregate on a plateau that overlooks the Ingenio Valley (above). Others march up—or is it down?—the slopes of an old wash beside farmers' fields (right), accompanied by platoons of lines that appear to go nowhere. The looped pattern below them lacks the precision of

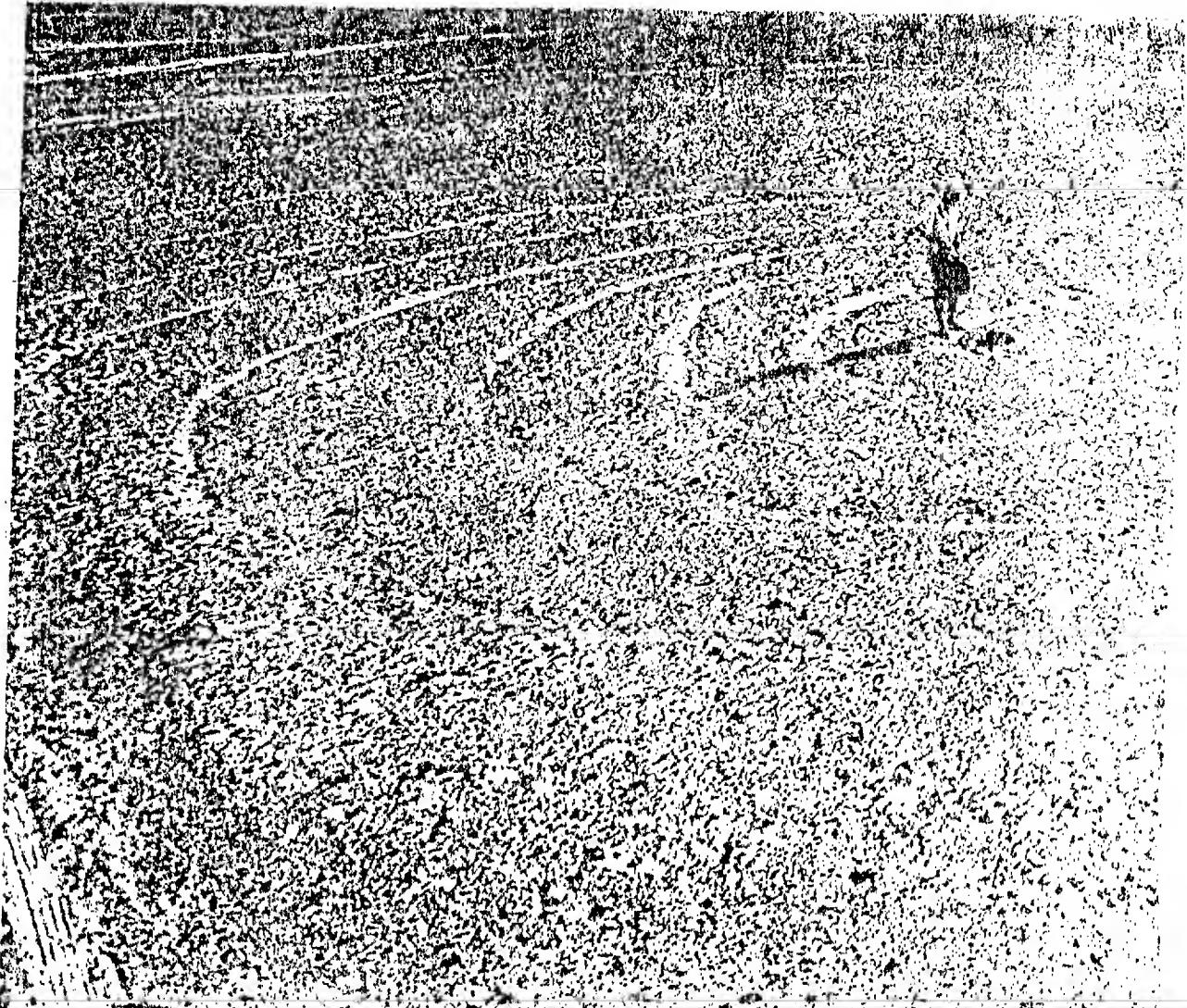
many ancient lines and may be the remains of an irrigation system.

"Throughout the pampa," says Miss Reiche, "lines stretch for miles, crossing valleys and traversing hills, never swerving from their course. Surveyors have been astonished by their straightness."

How did the Nazcas achieve such exactitude? Along some lines the remains of post, have been found at intervals approaching a mile. Perhaps sighting stations with men standing in line behind them? Perhaps,

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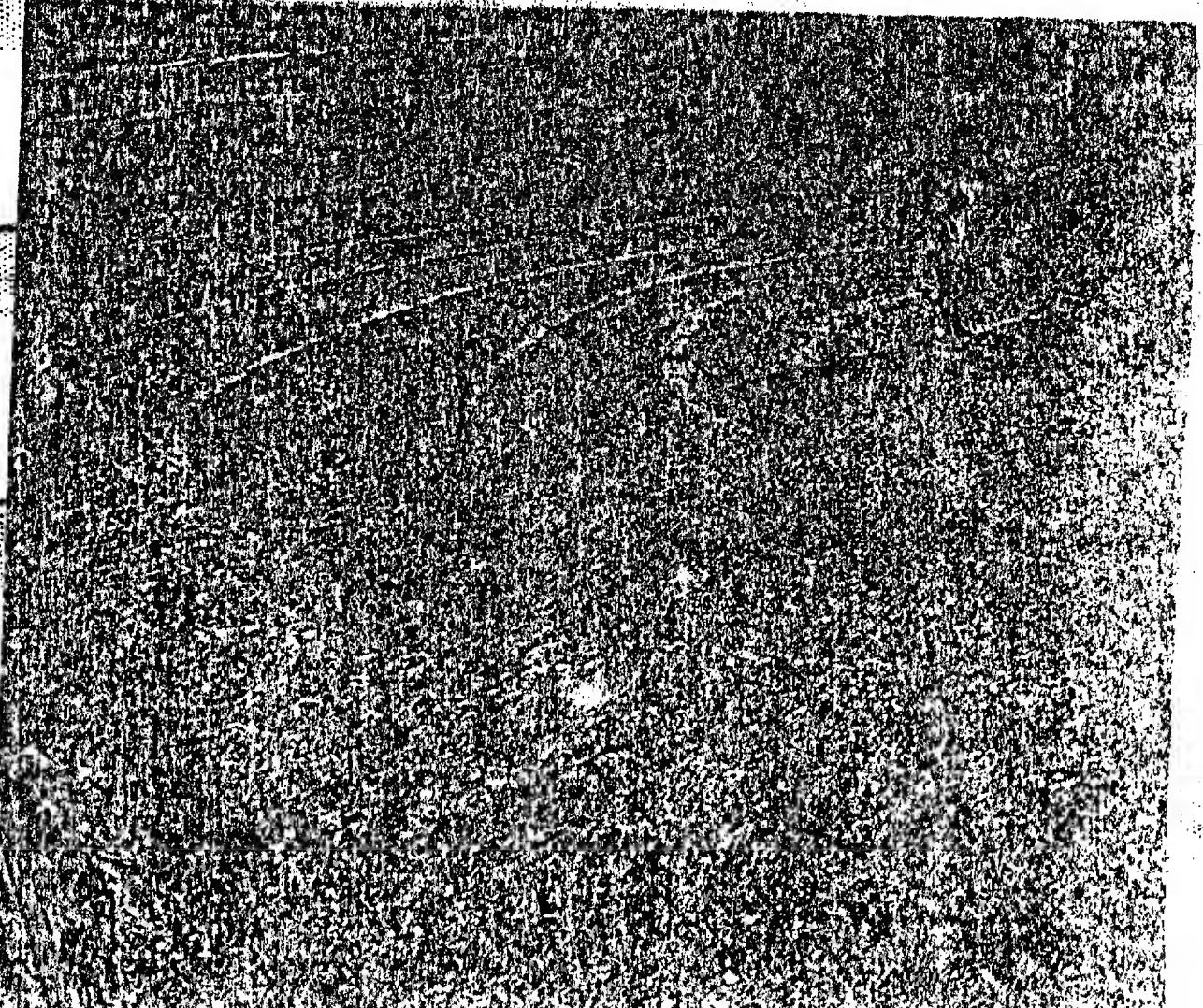
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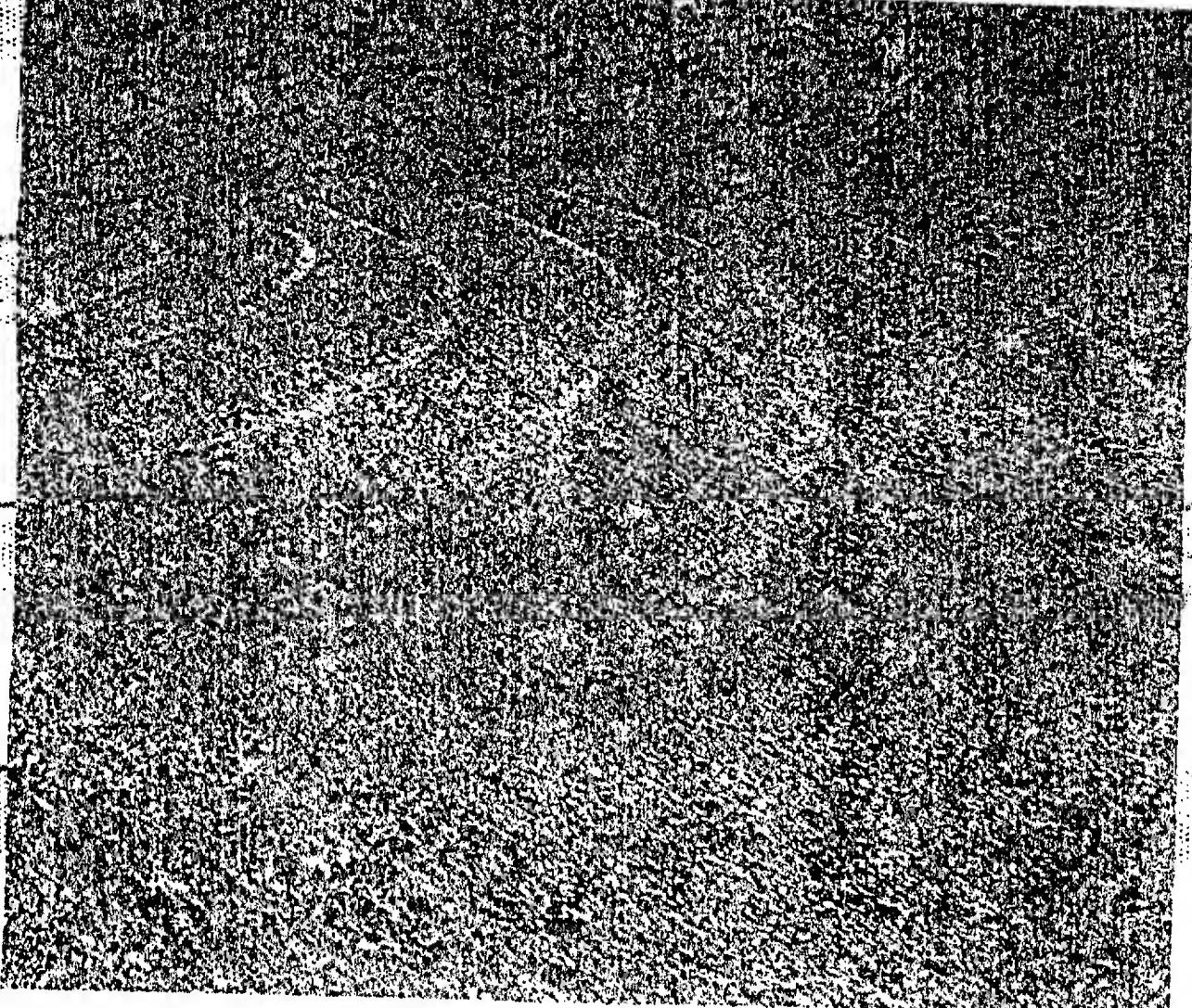
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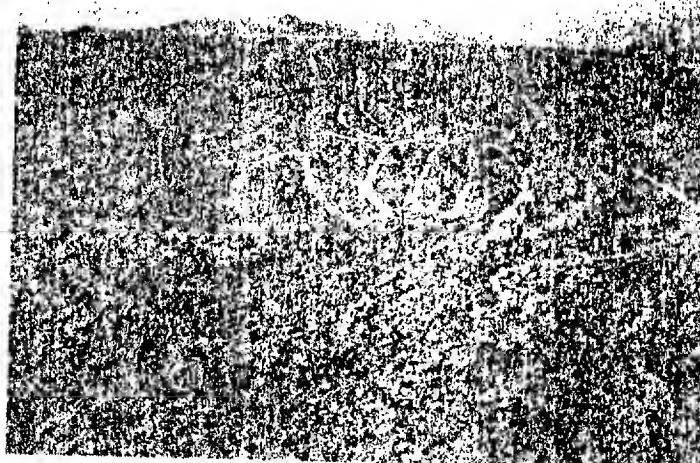


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LONGER than a football field and completely visible only from the air, a monkey (left) leans to grasp...nothing. Its left hand measures more than 40 feet across (right). Miss Reiche stands within the whorled furrows that comprise its tail (above).

The figure looks like any of several monkeys - woolly, spider, or capuchin - that live in tropical forests on the east slopes of the Andes, some 200 miles distant. But Nazca artists, who probably learned of these monkeys through trade contacts with forest peoples, weren't always accurate in anatomical detail. They gave their monkey four fingers on one hand, five on the other, and a prehensile tail that curves up instead of down.



*Mystery of the Ancient Nazca Lines*

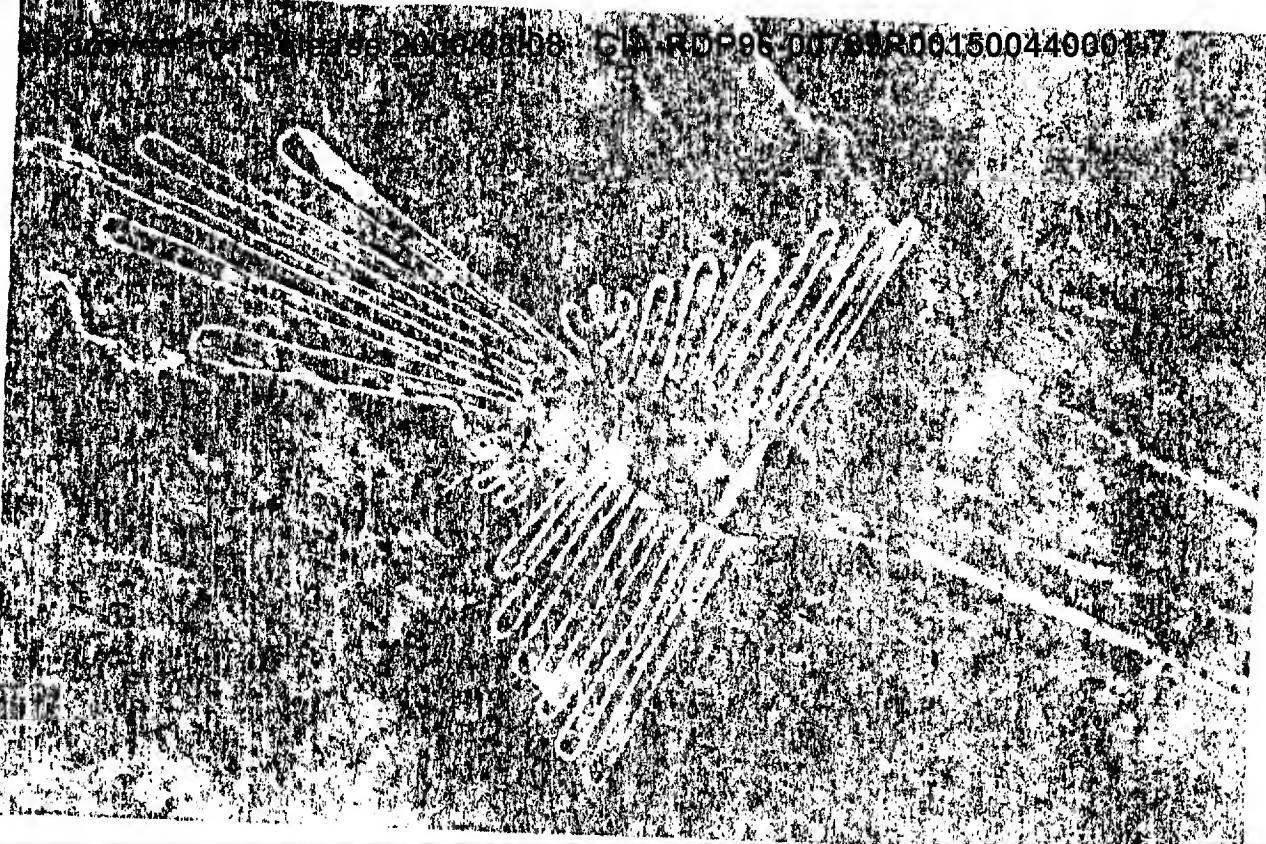
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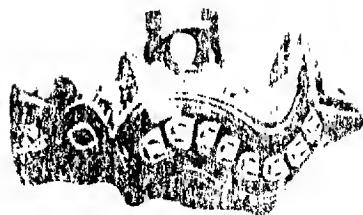
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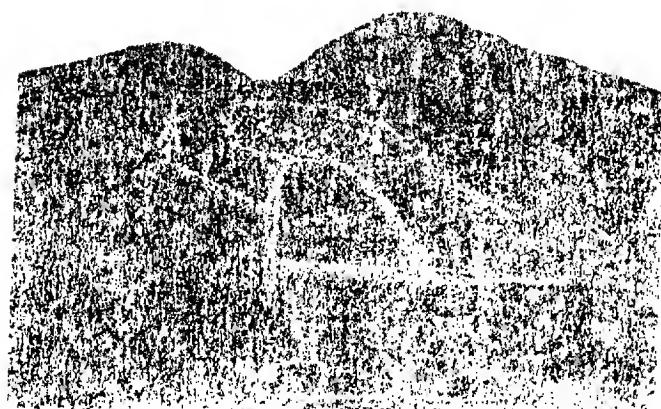
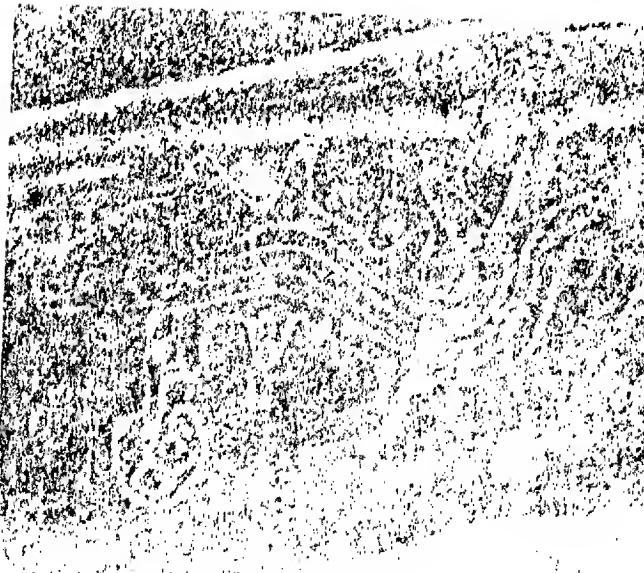
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**O**N THE following page  
you will see  
the photograph of a man  
of whom we have  
no name.  
The man is shown  
from the waist up  
and from the side.  
Below  
the photograph  
are two  
small photographs  
of the same man  
taken from  
the front.



ON THE following page  
you will see  
the photograph of a man  
of whom we have  
no name.  
A view of his head  
and shoulders is shown  
from the front.  
He is wearing a  
dark shirt.  
No name is given.



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**G**RANITETON  
Lines running from  
them to the bottom  
over 150 feet long, the  
line adjustment device  
and right "screws"  
begin, deep, and end  
in the "stop" device.

For years M-6000 has  
the lines, an offshoot of  
what the P-6000  
had seen, the  
"stop" device  
near the P-6000  
then, signs which  
was to be used  
given them to the  
"stop" device.

5-5

